

but not solved, was the diffusion of economic knowledge. There are economic aspects in the fields of geography, geology, agriculture, demography, and politics, to name some of the more important areas. The great abundance of raw data makes it difficult to build programs of retrieval. Furthermore, economics lacks the precise nomenclature of the sciences, which adds to the problem of retrieval.

These proceedings do report some progress. The most advanced systems of retrieval of economic data are those dealing with statistics. These lend themselves to a more precise nomenclature. Also, they draw on the advanced systems in Great Britain and the United States as bases. The United Nations and UNESCO have been instrumental in the standardization of information and appear to offer immediate opportunities for building centralized data banks. A further step in this direction was taken by the International Development Research Centre, which is working on a plan to promote the establishment of national information systems in developing countries.

As one reads these proceedings, a general pattern emerges, and that is to build on, refine, and extend existing resources. As a point of departure, there are a number of bibliographies in the field of economics that cover a substantial portion of the periodical literature and many books. Among these are the *Journal of Economic Literature*, *Social Sciences Citation Index*, *Economic Titles*, *International Bibliography of Social Sciences*, *International Bibliography of Economics*, *Bibliographie der Wirtschaftswissenschaften*, *International Labour Documentation*, and *Agrindex*.

While none of these publications is all-inclusive, they do cover broad segments of economic literature. Several individuals at this conference suggested that these publications might be used as building blocks in developing a comprehensive data bank.

All of the participants were aware of the great volume of publications in this subject area and of the burdens of mounting costs in the purchasing, housing, and locating of data. Frederick G. Kilgour of the Ohio College Library Center cited the reduction in costs of cataloging and retrieval of information that can be achieved by a computerized

network. Other participants suggested that the Ohio College Library Center network be used as a model for an international network.

The value of this publication lies in its examination of the needs of those doing research in economics, of the existing resources in the countries represented, and of methods of retrieval. There are no revolutionary plans suggested, and those considered are built on existing operations and resources. In addition, there is a distinct awareness of the costs of national and international systems.

This book points out that international meetings of this type are useful in bringing problems into focus and the updating of knowledge of progress in various countries.—Edwin T. Coman, Jr., *San Diego, California*.

Blake, Robert R., and Mouton, Jane Srygley. *The New Managerial Grid: Strategic New Insights into a Proven System for Increasing Organization Productivity and Individual Effectiveness—Plus a Revealing Examination of How Your Managerial Style Can Affect Your Mental and Physical Health*. Houston, Texas: Gulf Publishing Co., Book Division, 1978. 329p. \$12.95 domestic, \$14.50 export. LC 77-84465. ISBN 0-87201-473-8.

This is a revised edition of *The Managerial Grid* (1964). The major changes in this edition are the inclusion of material on the relationship between managerial styles and specific health problems and an expansion of the discussion of childhood origins of managerial styles. There is also additional discussion of the team approach to management and the manager as a counselor.

Blake and Mouton describe managerial styles as identified on a grid, which consists of two dimensions: "concern for people" and "concern for production." The five major styles on this grid, each containing characteristics relating to the dimensions of people and production, are: country-club management, impoverished management, organization-man management, authority-obedience management, and team management. The authors identify the "team management" approach as the style that all managers and all organizations should strive to achieve

and indicate that the team orientation is more positively associated with success, productivity, and profitability for the organization. Blake and Mouton also indicate that the manager utilizing the team approach appears to be able to handle all managerial situations with balance, openness, and humor.

A chapter is devoted to a discussion of each of these management styles with specific analysis of the effect of each style on areas such as boss behavior, conflict resolution, and implications for the health of the manager and for the organization.

The New Managerial Grid is largely based on generalized and untested assumptions. The authors provide no evidence to support their view that organizations will be most effective when all managers manage with exactly the same approach, that all situations offer the same opportunity for success with one managerial approach, and that all people will, in fact, respond in a positive manner to one style of management.

In addition, none of the material on health is directly related to research on management styles and specific managers' health problems. Instead, the authors drew on relationships reported in technical studies and clinical descriptions and then fit the various reports into one or another grid style. Despite the warning that their interpretations are tentative, the material is not presented in a tentative manner but in a matter-of-fact tone. In their analysis of the childhood origins of managerial styles, the authors again do not draw on specific research that has been conducted in this area but rely on existing child psychology materials to support their theories.

Even though this book contains some interesting information on management, the authors' support of a singular managerial style to achieve effective management and the lack of empirical evidence to support their theories weaken the value of this book to library managers.—*Sheila Creth, University of Connecticut, Storrs.*

*An extensive and detailed summary
in one convenient volume . . .*

THE FOUNDATION GRANTS INDEX, 1977

Lee Noe, General Editor
The Foundation Center

The best source of information on foundations which made grants of over \$5,000, *The Foundation Grants Index, 1977* offers—

- a listing of over 14,000 grants, totalling \$770,000,000
- a key-word index, index of recipients, and subject category index
- a thorough and easy way to save hours of research time

400 pages, \$20.00

To order send check or money order to Dept. JN. Individuals must enclose payment. Institutions may request billing.

Published by the Foundation Center
Distributed by Columbia University Press
136 South Broadway
Irvington, New York 10533

ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, School of Education, Syracuse University.

Documents with an ED number here may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or paper copy (HC) from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, VA 22210. Orders should include ED number, specify format desired, and include payment for document and postage.

Further information on ordering documents and on current postage charges may be obtained from a recent issue of Resources in Education.

Syracuse University Libraries Technical Procedures Manual. By Nancy Putnam and others. Syracuse Univ., N.Y. Univ. Libraries, N.Y. 1977. 278p. ED 146 917. MF—\$0.83; HC—\$15.39.

Technical procedures of Syracuse University Libraries are described in this manual, which is